

SAYS PAPER WAS TAMPERED WITH

Dr. Winn Tells Coroner Laxol Now Appears Like Lysol.

SENSATION AT WILSON INQUEST

Hearing Adjourns Until Report-er, Who Is Holding Memorandum, Returns to City—Witnesses Testify About Tragic and Accidental Death of Little Boy.

In his testimony yesterday before the coroner's jury, which is endeavoring to fix responsibility for the death of the three-year-old son of David T. Wilson, Dr. John F. Winn charged that his memorandum ordering "laxol," a harmless preparation, had been tampered with by some one in an effort to make it appear that he had prescribed "lysol," a poison, sold by Druggist William F. Warinner to the mother of the child.

There was no intimation by Dr. Winn as to who had altered the memorandum. He said that he wrote "laxol" plainly and gave the paper to Mrs. Wilson. When he saw it on Sunday after the child's death, Dr. Winn said that he noticed that the "x" had been extended so that it resembled a "y." He requested Mr. Warinner, who misread the prescription, to turn the memorandum over to Nelson Robins, a reporter for The Times-Dispatch. Mr. Warinner consented to this, and Mr. Robins now has it in his possession.

Adjourns Till Friday.
The inquest was adjourned yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock until Friday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Robins, who is at Warm Springs as a wedding attendant, will be called to testify before the jury and produce the paper. He left Richmond Monday night without knowing the inquest would be held and without the knowledge that he would be requested to appear.

Field Wilson, an uncle of the victim, who was the first witness, said that Mrs. Wilson was too ill to appear at the inquest. He said that an instant after the death of "lysol" had been given the child by his mother last Saturday afternoon he became paralyzed.

Mr. Wilson said that he called a physician immediately, and that in a short time five other doctors were summoned. In the meantime Mrs. Wilson telephoned Mr. Warinner and asked him what he had given her in the prescription. The witness said that Mrs. Wilson told him that the druggist said, "I have made a mistake and given you the wrong medicine."

In a few minutes, Mr. Wilson said, Mr. Warinner rushed into the house with antidotes. Mrs. Wilson said, "Oh God, you have killed my child!"

In reply to Mrs. Wilson's exclamation, the witness stated that Mr. Warinner said, "Yes; and I will never get over it!"

"We did not intend to make the matter public, but had done everything possible to shield Mr. Warinner," said Mrs. Wilson. "But when he tried to place the blame for the little boy's death upon his mother we sent for him."

"In the presence of Mr. Robins I told Mr. Warinner that if he did not tell the truth about the matter and try to place the blame on Mrs. Wilson, that he would have to answer to me personally. I told him that he must withdraw the accusation that the mother was to blame for the boy's death. Mr. Warinner then signed a statement which was subsequently published in The Times-Dispatch."

The witness continued his testimony by saying that Mr. Warinner had offered to pay the expenses of the funeral and all other costs in connection with the case, but that David T. Wilson, the father of the child, said that he could not accept any money. "All I want is my boy back," was the father's reply.

Dr. Winn's Testimony.
Dr. John F. Winn testified that he wrote one prescription for a fever mixture for the child and one memorandum for citrate of magnesia and one for "laxol." He said that he wrote "laxol 2 ounces" plainly. No directions were given on the memorandum.

In response to a question by the coroner, Dr. Winn said that "laxol" is a harmless preparation of castor oil and peppermint, and is a proprietary medicine. He explained that "lysol" is also a proprietary preparation, but is never given internally; that "lysol" is a poison if given internally, and that it is fatal to those of carbolic acid.

With some hesitancy Dr. Winn then informed the jury that he was under oath he felt it his duty to tell all that he knew of the case. Coroner Taylor agreed with him that he should keep nothing back.

Dr. Winn said: "I went to Mr. Warinner's drug store in company with Mr. Robins, a Times-Dispatch reporter, Sunday evening. I requested Dr. Warinner to show us the memorandum which I had written the order for 'laxol' on. When I saw the paper I noticed that it had been tampered with. The 'x' in laxol had been extended to resemble a 'y,' which would indicate that an effort had been made to alter the writing so as to read 'lysol'."

CHALLENGE TO OLD GUARD

Griceom Declines Roosevelt's Name Will Be Presented for Temporary Chairmanship.

New York, August 30.—A formal challenge to that faction of the Republican party of New York State which encompassed the defeat of former President Roosevelt when the latter's name was presented to the State committee for temporary chairman of the State convention was issued today by Lloyd C. Griceom, chairman of the New York county committee.

Mr. Griceom, a prominent attorney, during the better part of the day with Frederick Greiner, the Republican leader of Erie county, Collector of the Port of New York, J. H. Kracke, State committeeman from Brooklyn, State Senator Frederick M. Davenport, of Onondaga county, D. R. James, president of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, and former Mayor Cutler, of Rochester. After carefully considering the situation, the conference advised the convention that they could depend upon at least 500 of the 1,015 delegates, and issued a formal statement to that effect.

"The fact is that the gentlemen named opposed the nomination of Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the convention, but do their utmost to have a direct nomination plank inserted in the platform."

HOT REPLY TO PINCHOT

Senator Carter Answers Charges Recently Made.

Helena, Mont., August 30.—United States Senator Thomas F. Carter, replying to a recent interview of Gifford Pinchot, last night made this statement:

"Mr. Gifford Pinchot has rushed into print to shift responsibility for the disastrous forest fires that have devastated so much of the Western country."

"He says that Heyburn, Mondell and Carter are responsible, because they opposed appropriations for forest protection. The fact is that the gentlemen named opposed the appropriation of the funds appropriated for forest protection. The fact is that the gentlemen named opposed the appropriation of the funds appropriated for forest protection. The fact is that the gentlemen named opposed the appropriation of the funds appropriated for forest protection."

DATES FOR FLEET PRACTICE

Annual Manoeuvres Off Virginia Capes Will Begin September 12.

New York, August 29.—Rear-Admiral S. D. Sigsbee, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, announced today that the fleet practice for the fleet will begin on the Virginia Capes about September 12.

In a letter making this announcement he asks the co-operation of all passing ships to prevent inconvenience and interference with the practice firing.

The practice extends for a distance of from thirty to sixty miles off the coast. Firing will last a week or ten days, but the night practice will be confined to the night of September 12 and 13.

The importance of the practice and the necessity of passing ships to prevent inconvenience and interference with the practice firing.

Whether to pass ahead or astern of vessels towing the targets is immaterial, but all ships must be asked to indicate promptly by marked action which course they will follow.

HITCH WITH ENGLISH BANKS
Ultimate Recently Issued May Greatly Delay Cotton Shipments.

Washington, August 30.—With the prospect that American cotton shipments to England may be curtailed by the recent action of the English banks, the committee of New York bankers will hold a series of conferences with the English bankers.

The British banks have issued an ultimatum that after November 1 they will not receive bills of lading from this country, unless the bills are guaranteed by American banks.

This step was induced by the recent alleged failure of the American bank of Knight, Yancy & Company, of New York, Ala., which was followed by heavy losses in Liverpool. The American banks are now in a position to guarantee cotton bills of lading, and there is great apprehension that unless the English banks recede from their position, the annual movement to England will be crippled.

CRIPPEN COLLAPSES

Letter Shows He Contemplated Suicide During Flight to Canada.

London, August 30.—Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, jointly accused with Ethel Clare Leneve of the murder of his wife, has suffered a nervous collapse, and was removed today to the hospital ward of Brixton jail.

Solicitor Newton says that his client has given him an explanation of the matter when it is made public. The case will be read in court today at the arraignment of Crippen and Miss Leneve, and indicated that the writer contemplated suicide during the flight to Canada on the steamer Montrose.

MAJOR RATHBONE NEARS END

Aide of President Lincoln Is Dying in Asylum at Hildesheim.

Hanover, August 30.—Major Henry Reid Rathbone, who was an aide to President Lincoln, and received a stab wound in the right arm during the assassination of the president, is near death in the criminal ward of the insane asylum at Hildesheim, of which he has long been an inmate.

Many years ago, while occupying the post of American consul here, Major Rathbone married his wife. She was convicted, but declared to be insane, and was committed to the institution, where he has since remained and lived in seclusion. For a long time he made periodic attempts to secure his liberty, but lately gave up his efforts to gain his freedom, and is awaiting the end with tranquillity.

SIMPLE SERVICES HELD
Body of Professor James Taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery for Cremation.

Cambridge, Mass., August 30.—Simple services, in accordance with the wishes of the dead man, marked the funeral of Professor William James, of Harvard University, the famous philosopher and psychologist, in this city late today. The services were held in Appleton Chapel, in the Harvard yard, and were conducted by Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. President A. Lawrence Lowell, of the university, was one of the eight pallbearers, and the others were faculty members who had been intimately associated with Professor James.

The body was taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery for cremation.

ROOSEVELT WINS APPLAUSE OF WEST

Praises Veterans and Pretty Girls in Real Campaign Style.

WILL TELL ABOUT JOHNBROWN TO-DAY

Speaks at Osawatimie in Park Dedicated to Kansas Agitator. Dedicates Young Men's Christian Association and Gives Advice on Constitution Building.

Horace, Kan., August 30.—Through the heart of Colorado and into the Western edge of Kansas, Theodore Roosevelt traveled to-day one of the longest jumps of his Western tour. He left his train only once during the day, at Pueblo, Col., to lay the cornerstone of the Young Men's Christian Association building, and to-night is crossing Kansas on his way to Osawatimie, John Brown's old home, where he is to speak to-morrow.

The people who turned out to see the ex-President and hear his three-minute rear platform speeches were as cordial as those who met him on former days of his trip.

They came dressed in their workaday clothes, which pleased the Colonel immensely. Many of the men had on blue flannel shirts and jumpers, and the women wore poke bonnets.

The scene at Sugar City, Col., was a typical one. Sugar City is a little village not many miles from the Kansas line, where the people raise sugar beets. Perhaps 200 people had collected at the small wooden station.

The noisy crowd of men and women yelled with delight as the Colonel emerged from his car.

"Good to be here!" "It's good to be here and to see you men and women of the West," said the Colonel, his face beaming with pleasure.

"I have been impressed in going through this region with the developments of your sugar beet and alfalfa. You have made the country blossom like a rose."

He paused to take in the picturesque scene. In the crowd near him stood a farmer's boy of only ten.

"Give it to 'em, Teddy," the boy shouted.

The Colonel's smile grew wider. He reached down to shake the boy's hand. The youngster could not reach him, and he asked some one to lift him up. That done the Colonel proceeded with his speech.

"Where I see an army button," he said, directing attention to a veteran who stood a short distance from him. "You did pretty well to fight for this country. It is worth fighting for. There are plenty of things that can be made better, and we will fight for them as we did in the Civil War. We will fight against corruption."

Hurrah for the Girls.
As the train pulled out Colonel Roosevelt grasped some of the hands which were eagerly thrust above the railing of his private car, and then waving good-by, shouted:

"Thank you very much, and hurrah for the pretty girls."

"The pretty girls" had listened to his talk with evident eagerness, the pretty faces being in many instances turned in polite bonnets.

There were similar scenes at a dozen places along the line of the railroad during the day. Wherever he stopped the Colonel talked to the people about honesty and good citizenship, and was always cheered for what he said.

The people of Ordway stocked the entire train with watermelons and cantaloupes, grown on the spot. They had a sign at the station informing every one that Ordway is the best town in the Arkansas valley.

"I know you people out here, and you know me," the Colonel said to the crowds at Eads.

"You bet we do," the crowds shouted.

"I trust you with all my heart," the Colonel continued.

"And we trust you," the response came back.

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester, and James R. Garfield, ex-Secretary of the Interior, traveled with Colonel Roosevelt to Kansas, to join the party in the morning, and go on to Osawatimie.

Celebration at Osawatimie.
Elaborate preparations have been made at Osawatimie. Governor Stubbs is to make a speech intrinsically Colonel Roosevelt's spot where John Brown fought on August 30, 1856.

When Colonel Roosevelt spoke in Pueblo to-day, Representative Martin, of Pueblo, a Democrat, was on the platform with him. In opening his address, Colonel Roosevelt said to the Young Men's Christian Association, declared that wherever he found a veteran of the great war, who was chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, he could give him his undivided attention.

"I believe in decency," continued the Colonel. "The Young Men's Christian Association stands for manliness and decency. If a man does well by his family and home, he makes a good citizen. Whenever you get for the head of the Young Men's Christian Association, you may know he is all right. There is only one person I would put ahead of him, and that person is his wife, who has been the mother of six children. I put the veteran of the great war ahead of every other citizen, but I put the woman who has made him a good wife ahead of them all."

On Constitution Building.
Speaking then of New Mexico and Arizona, he said:

"I wish I could go down to New Mexico and Arizona, but this is the nearest place to them I will reach on this trip. Many of my friends there have written asking me to advise them."

Prominent Woman Caught Trying to Smuggle Gems, and Method Used to Blind Officials



SHOWING WHERE PEARLS WERE SECRETED IN HAT.
SILVER AND GOLD HANDGRAS SEIZED BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.
MRS. I. REYNOLDS ADRIANS.

SECOND PRIMARY MADE NECESSARY

Featherstone and Blease Will Fight It Out for Governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION

Prohibitionists and Local Optionists Run Practically a Dead Heat.

Columbia, S. C., August 30.—The vote for Governor at midnight as reported was: Blease, 15,466; Duncan, 430; Featherstone, 14,079; Hyatt, 2,394; McLeod, 10,489; Richards, 4,669.

Columbia, S. C., August 30.—With about 40,000 votes from thirty counties heard from, it is evident that C. C. Featherstone and Cole L. Blease will be in the second race for Governor. McLeod is running a fair third. Featherstone is a prohibitionist, while Blease and McLeod are advocates of local option.

For Lieutenant-Governor, E. A. Smith, prohibitionist, has a good lead over W. E. Duval, local optionist. J. Fraser Lyon, Attorney-General, candidate for re-election, is leading his opponent, B. B. Evans, by a majority of 17,000 out of 38,000 votes. His re-election is assured.

View Is Pessimistic.
President Ripley occupied the stand until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and was followed by W. E. Bailey, general auditor of the system, and James Peabody, Santa Fe stationmaster, who were questioned closely regarding items of expense and earnings contained in different exhibits presented by the railroad.

The pessimistic view of the president of the road came in the direct examination by Attorney Frank Lyon, counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and followed questions concerning what proportion of each dollar earned by the road was returned to the public in the shape of wages for labor and in operating expenses.

"We are likely to see a decrease in our gross earnings in the next twelve months," said Mr. Ripley.

"What do you attribute that to?" asked Mr. Lyon.

"I attribute it to general conditions of business," was the reply.

"Are the general conditions of business bad?"

"I would not say they are bad; they are not as good as they were a year ago," said Mr. Ripley.

"What is the trouble, have you any idea?"

"I do not care to venture an opinion as to what the trouble is, but I think the consensus among the merchants and others in this room is that the conditions are not as good as they were a year ago, and I do not expect to see as large earnings as we saw last year."

Operating Expense Increase.
Mr. Ripley estimated the increase in operating expenses at \$5,200,000 for the fiscal year 1910, as compared with 1909. Cost of maintenance of the road during the same period increased \$1,600,000, he said.

Out of each dollar received by the road about 70 per cent goes back to the general public in one way or another," said Mr. Ripley.

W. E. Bailey, general auditor of the system, gave an array of figures showing the increase in wages paid to the employees of the road in 1910 over 1901 was \$21,750,000, the difference in the figures showing the increase being accounted for by the greatly increased number of employees.

Richmond Bank Applies.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, D. C., August 30.—The Virginia Trust Company, of Richmond, applied to-day to the Postmaster-General to be made a depository of funds under the new postal savings act.

EXPECTS EARNINGS TO SHOW DECLINE

President Ripley, of Santa Fe System, Is Pessimistic Over Outlook.

DEFENDS HIGHER RATES

General Conditions Not as Good As They Were a Year Ago.

Chicago, August 30.—President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe system of railroads, on the witness stand to-day, before Special Examiner G. M. Brown, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in support of the contention of the railroads that higher rates are just and right, declared that wages paid by the roads have increased largely, making operating expenses a greater burden. He also declared that the outlook for next year is not good, and that general conditions are so considered in the judgment of merchants and those familiar with the trend of events. Further in his testimony Mr. Ripley said that he thought it not improbable that the next year the railroads would not shrink so that they would not more than pay the dividends.

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DEMAND FURTHER TARIFF REVISION

Kansas Republicans Not Satisfied With Bill of 1909.

INSURGENTS IN CONTROL

Council Adopts Platform Decidedly Progressive in Every Feature.

Topeka, Kan., August 30.—With the insurgents of the Republican party of Kansas completely controlling the situation, the State party council to-day adopted a platform decidedly progressive.

Governor Stubbs was elected chairman of the council, but later he resigned, and Senator Bristow was chosen to preside during the rest of the session. When Senator Bristow took the chair he spoke on party issues. He upheld the inheritance tax, condemned monopolistic control and declared that more legislation should be enacted controlling the railroads. The tariff next received his attention. The tariff bill enacted by the Congress of 1909 did not follow the standard fixed in the national platform, he said, and was a violation of its pledges. "I believe that a new tariff measure should be passed, and I mean to fight for it just as long as I am in the Senate."

Following Bristow, the committee on resolutions submitted its report. As soon as the platform had been read by Congressman Murdock, Senator Curtis (Regular) protested against adopting it in toto and moved that a separate vote for the national issues be taken. His motion was lost, and the platform was adopted as reported. The council then adjourned.

Portions of the platform are as follows:

"We, the Republicans of Kansas, in party council, desiring to express our pride in the traditions of our party, feel that respect and veneration to those traditions and for the history we have made may be most adequately and fittingly expressed by turning our faces forward rather than backward."

Therefore we bind ourselves to specific future performances, rather than to ask for votes by reason of our past achievements, however great it is. Our platform shall be a guarantee of performance, rather than a confession of faith."

"We must congratulate President Taft as Republicans on the successful outcome of the Progressive party measures in Congress; the postal savings bank law; the railroad law and the law providing for the publicity of campaign expenses, and in this connection we wish to commend Representative Murdock and Madison for their work in Congress pursuant to the instructions of the Kansas Republican platform in 1908, in modifying the rules of Congress so that the enactment of these long delayed measures was made possible. We wish to commend Senator Bristow for his hard and efficient work to carry out successfully his platform pledges to known long and short haul clause, in the Interstate Commerce law."

Loyalty Pledged Anew.
"We, the Republicans of Kansas, in the Republican national platform of 1908, and bind ourselves to carry its declarations, accepting the policy and protection as outlined in our party platform as the established policy of the nation, and binding our members of Congress in both houses to vote strictly and without reference to any other instruction for a revision of the tariff law of 1900, using as a basis for fixing duties the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit for American manufacturers."

"We do not recognize the revision of the tariff of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the tariff pledges of the Republican platform. We, therefore, pledge the people of Kansas and our Republican Senators and Congressmen to work and vote for legislation that will create an independent non-partisan tariff commission to ascertain accurately the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad."

Information Is Supplied Abroad as to Purchases by Americans.

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INCOMING SHIPS CLOSELY WATCHED

Every Suspected Passenger Is Carefully Scrutinized, and Many More Arrests Will Probably Be Made—Attention Given to Canadian Border.

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Big Seizures Made in Last Three Years

September 9, 1907, thirty trunks, containing \$30,000 in cash, were seized. The trunks were held. The goods were sold at auction.

May 20, 1908, two 42-karat diamonds which had been deeded the owner of Marie Autourette were seized. The diamonds were sold at auction.

June 13, 1909, a pearl necklace valued at \$23,000 was seized from Mrs. Fremont B. Chesborough.

August 8, 1909, Adolph Fleischman, of San Francisco, failed to declare all his belongings, and it cost him \$1,057.32.

May 14, 1910, former Governor Frank W. Rollins, of New Hampshire, was charged with smuggling jewelry and dresses. His wife also was arrested. They pleaded guilty and paid \$2,000 fine.

June 2, 1910, Collector Loeb seized 200,000 Panama hats, valued at \$1,000,000. It was charged they had been undervalued. The dispute was settled amicably.

From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, Collector Loeb gathered in 14 cases assessed up to \$100,000 in fines assessed upon would-be smugglers and the penalties for forfeiture \$2,357,980.80.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, D. C., August 30.—It became known here to-day that the extraordinary activity displayed by customs officers in New York during the last ten days has been due to the fact that the government had been supplied with a mass of concrete information relating to purchases abroad by Americans and others of dutiable goods destined for the United States. Hence the search for smuggled goods and the embarrassment of those who have been caught with dutiable articles which they have not declared.

Men who are familiar with the situation say that large quantities of the goods purchased abroad have not yet come to light through the investigations, and that the customs officers are now turning their attention to the Canadian border, across which, it is believed, there is much smuggling from Quebec and Montreal.

This does not mean that the vigilance at New York and other ports will be relaxed; indeed, there is every reason to suppose that the customs men will continue every suspected passenger carefully and make more arrests before the army of homecoming Americans is finally transported across the Atlantic.

The arrest of Mrs. Adrians, who landed from the steamer Baltic last Sunday, and the seizure of a valuable pearl necklace, which she had concealed in her hat, proves that the government's agents in foreign countries are in a position to get accurate information of a certain agent's purchases over American purchases in foreign cities has been complete. Treasury agents are maintained in such cities as London, Berlin and Paris, and if an American buys a diamond necklace or a set of expensive furs in the district of a certain agent, the chances are that he will know about it a few hours later. These agents have their spies in the stores in the form of clerks and salesmen, and in some cases even the shopkeepers are not averse to "giving away" the customers.

Tracing of goods means also the watching of steamship offices to discover on what vessels suspected Americans are returning, and the employment of stewards to amplify the information obtained abroad. Thus a trap is laid for the traveler who intentionally or unintentionally attempts to deceive the government.

DID NOT DECLARE JEWELRY

Inspector Finds \$200 Worth of Brooches in Iowa's Satchel.

New York, August 30.—Albert Stuart, of Warren City, Iowa, a passenger on board the steamship Noordam, arriving yesterday, made no declaration of his personal belongings. P. Donovan, an inspector, asked to examine the contents of a satchel the passenger was carrying, and found \$200 worth of brooches and other jewelry.

Mr. Stuart said he is in the jewelry business in his home town, and that in addition to the jewelry he was carrying a large consignment is on its way, shipped as merchandise to him.

The jewelry was seized, and Mr. Stuart will have to pay its home value.